

Israelis accuse Egypt of abetting PLO

From Christopher Walker Jerusalem, April 12

Two weeks before its scheduled withdrawal from the Sinai, the Israeli Government has accused Egypt of abetting the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), of forming closer links with it, and of breaching certain military clauses in the Camp David peace treaty.

An official refused to provide specific details beyond claiming that Egypt and the PLO had formed markedly closer ties in recent weeks. It is understood that Israel has alleged that these include facilitating the smuggling of weapons across the border into the occupied Gaza Strip.

The Israelis have also accused Egypt of breaching the spirit of the treaty during a speech to a conference of non-aligned countries in Kuwait last week, when Egyptian delegate Mr. Ismet Abdel-Meguid, made no reference to Palestinian autonomy, and instead set out a proposal for Palestinian self-determination.

Mr. Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, today told a delegation from the armed services committee of the United States House of Representatives that, while Israel scrupulously observed the Camp David treaty, Egypt did not always do the same. He said Mr. Abdel-Meguid had attacked Israel in the strongest possible terms and it was inconceivable that he was speaking without higher government approval. His speech, Mr. Begin said, violated the clause in the treaty in which Israel and Egypt undertook not to conduct hostile propaganda against each other.

In a related development, Mr. David Levy, the Deputy Prime Minister, said in a speech to young members of his right wing Herut Party that, because of Egypt's unwillingness to accept the peace treaty, the withdrawal from Sinai was delayed, let it be delayed.

The sudden deterioration of Israeli-Egyptian relations has caused concern about Israel's willingness to press ahead with

the Sinai evacuation on April 25.

Today, the allegations against the Egyptian Government were passed formally to Mr. Nicholas Veliotis, a United States Assistant Secretary of State who has begun an initiative to iron out the differences. Mr. Walter Stansel, Deputy Secretary of State, will take over the American diplomatic effort later this week.

After talks this morning between Mr. Veliotis and Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, an Israeli official said Israel had expressed determination that the problems with Egypt must be solved before April 25. He refused to say what steps Israel had threatened if the American mission proved unsuccessful.

In diplomatic circles it was noted that accusations about Egyptian collusion with the PLO, particularly its refusal to take action against the PLO office in the Sinai town of El Arish — have been made before. There are puzzle about Israel's precise intentions in bringing them to diplomatic prominence at such a crucial point.

The Israeli official said the request for American diplomatic aid represented serious concern about Egypt's intentions after the Sinai withdrawal. He described Egypt's stand at the non-aligned conference as "very worrying".

Foreign observers thought the Israeli moves were designed to tell the world about the high price the Government feels it is paying for the peace treaty. They were also regarded as an accurate reflection of widespread concern among Israelis over the future of relations with Egypt after the Sinai handover.

In addition to the Israeli complaints about Egyptian attitudes, official negotiations have still failed to resolve 15 outstanding points of difference in demarcation of the border, including the dispute over the resort complex at Taba Bay on the Gulf of Aqaba.



Friends of Reagan to be envoys

From Ivor Davis Los Angeles, April 12

Although stung by criticism that he is appointing too many political friends and supporters as ambassadors, President Reagan will name more, not fewer, such candidates in the months to come.

The Los Angeles Times quotes the White House personnel director, Mr. Pendleton James, as declaring: "The question is not whether we have too many political appointees. We don't have enough. I fight in every case for a political appointee instead of a career officer if the appointee is qualified."

The news will not be sweet music to the ears of the American Foreign Service Association, which has 5,000 active-duty and 2,000 retired career officers on its rolls. The association has charged that the "vast majority" of Reagan appointments are people who are "relatively undistinguished as public figures".

In the Los Angeles Times interview, Mr. James said the political appointees were better ambassadors because they had access to the President and White House officials.

"Let's say you're the host country," he said. "Would you rather have an ambassador who knows the minutiae of the operations of the State Department, such as export quotas, or one who has political contacts and can get a Jim Baker, or Ed Meese or Mike Deaver or Al Haig on the phone and make contact with the President?"

"A career officer won't call Al Haig. He will go through the established hierarchy and his message will be filtered down before it will get to the President."

What has particularly angered the White House is the recent interview of Mr. Malcolm Toon, the former Ambassador in Moscow who accused the Reagan Administration of using diplomatic postings as a dumping ground for defeated politicians and Republican financial backers.

Mr. Toon, a career diplomat who retired three years ago after 30 years in the service, claimed that some of the most important embassies had been placed in the hands of "unqualified amateurs".

He declared that the Ambassador to Britain, Mr. John Louis, a businessman and Republican financial backer, had no qualification for the job except "that he speaks English". He called the Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. John Gavin, "a Hollywood actor, and not a very good one". Of the Ambassador to France, Mr. Eysen Griffin Galbraith, a financier, he noted: "His qualification... is that he speaks French and is a friend of Giscard d'Estaing, who is out of power and is considered the arch-enemy of the man who is running the country."

Mr. James told The Times, however, that the Ambassador to Britain was generally regarded as a serious, hard working man who tried his best to keep up top of his job. He said Embassy staff reported that he worked long hours — and had not gone to London simply for the socializing.

Grenade kills policeman in Bulawayo beer hall

Bulawayo, April 12. — A armed attacks in Matabeleland, the political power base of Mr. Joshua Nkomo, the opposition leader. Two motorists and a policeman were killed in attacks in rural areas south of Bulawayo in the last week in March.

Two Zimbabwean trucks were ambushed in Mozambique and a driver killed on Saturday, a spokesman for the National Freighway Trucking Company said today. The attackers were believed to be members of the Mozambique National Resistance (RNM), he said.

Zimbabwe and Mozambique allege the RNM is backed by South Africa. The spokesman said the attack took place on Saturday morning about three miles from the border post of Nyamapanda in north-eastern Zimbabwe. The driver was named as Reuben Cele, a South African. — Reuters.

White-masked peace protesters near Basle carry an imitation nuclear bomb and a banner bearing the Biblical message: "Glory to God on high and peace on earth among men." About 11,000 people took part in the Easter peace march. In West Germany, 450,000 joined protests against the planned deployment of the new United States nuclear missiles in Europe. The four days of peace rallies up and down the country came to an end last night with demonstrations in Dortmund, Berlin, Hanover and other cities.

The weekend turnout, despite poor weather which included snow, was hailed as a huge political success by a peace movement spokesman. "The message is that we shall not rest until the deployment of medium-range missiles is stopped", he said.

Two years of Doe's rule Liberia's drift to right accelerates

From Godfrey Morrison Monrovia, April 12

Liberia today celebrated Redemption Day, the second anniversary of a military coup in which the former civilian President, William Tolbert, was killed and more than a century of rule by the country's Americo-Liberian elite was swept away.

This West African state, founded by freed American slaves, is still very much under the control of Mr. Samuel Doe, at the time of the coup a master-sergeant but now commander-in-chief and head of state.

Like other members of the People's Redemption Council (PRC) which exercises supreme power here, he is not of Americo-Liberian descent but comes from one of the tribes from the interior, which felt themselves dominated by the Americo-Liberians.

Internationally, the regime got off to an inauspicious start with public executions of members of the previous administration causing widespread condemnation from African neighbours and the international community.

But the coup was locally popular and the PRC appears to remain so, not least because the establishment of a commission to write a new constitution seems to show that it is in earnest in keeping to its timetable for a return to civilian rule in three years time, on April 12, 1985.

When he seized power at the age of 28 Mr. Doe appeared to many observers a somewhat revolutionary, even apocalyptic, figure. Thin and wiry, hollow cheeked, dressed in combat uniform, he would bark out his public pronouncements in a strange, broken English.

Two years later he is distinctly plump and round-faced, affects well-cut business suits, rattles off a prepared text with fluency. The steady drift towards the right accelerated last

August when, after an alleged coup plot had been uncovered, Major-General Thomas Weh Syen, Mr. Doe's deputy, and three other PRC officers were arrested and subsequently executed. They were generally seen as the radical element within the PRC.

The dominant foreign influence here remains the United States and a Liberian order last May that Libya close its Peoples Bureau and that the Soviet Embassy reduce its staff from 15 to six were widely seen as a response to American pressure.

American leverage is easy to understand. "This country is to all intents and purposes broke," was how one economist put it. Without Washington's bilateral aid and assistance from the International Monetary Fund, the economy would cease to function.

Mr. Doe is widely credited here with a genuine desire to get his soldiers back to their barracks, but in restoring civilian rule he has to take into account the wishes of the other members of the PRC and the armed forces.

A principal reason for the coup was that he and his fellow soldiers lived in squalid conditions in squalid barracks while Tolbert and his cronies lived off the fat of the land.

It is no accident that a key element in the United States aid programme is \$4.5m (£2.4m) earmarked for building barracks and living quarters for the Liberian Army. Such are the realities of West African politics.

□ In a speech marking the second anniversary of military rule Mr. Jackson Doe, advisor to the head of state on national and international affairs, called on the military authorities to stamp out corruption, dishonesty and inefficiency from the public service, which was the prime reason for the coup.

Murdoch offer on 'Daily News'

From Michael Hamlyn New York, April 12

Mr. Rupert Murdoch, publisher of the New York Post, offered a measure of worker participation to his staff, and to the staff of the beleaguered Daily News, in his attempt to get union support for a takeover of the ailing Daily News.

He warned the Allied Printing Trades Council members who had invited him to meet them to discuss his plans for a possible purchase, that the Post and the News "are engaged in a dance of death, which must end in the disappearance of one or both newspapers". To avoid that, he was prepared to come to an agreement with the News Employees' Share Ownership Trust to merge the ownership of the two papers.

The trust was set up by the staff of the Daily News, who committed to it their current pay increases — a total of \$20m (£11m) in the first year. The employees hope that if all else fails the Daily News will be sold to the trust, which at present owns the paper, will sell it to them.

The present owners announced at the end of last year that they were putting the paper up for sale because of rapidly growing losses. The company said last week that it had come to an agreement with a Texan millionaire, Mr. Joseph Albritton, provided that he could get the terms he needed from the unions. Mr. Albritton suspended his talks when he heard of the union's approach Mr. Murdoch.

Mr. Murdoch told the trades council today that he would seek immediate savings of labour costs. He said he would cover current operating deficits but would then maintain both titles separately.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Turks free Ecevit

Ankara. — Mr. Bulent Ecevit, the former Turkish Prime Minister, was released yesterday after spending two days in military custody over alleged statements to the foreign press.

Mr. Ecevit, three times Prime Minister in the decade before the 1980 military coup, has already spent two months in jail for giving stories to the foreign press.

70 drown near Rangoon

Rangoon. — More than 70 people are feared to have drowned when a double-decker ferry carrying 200 passengers, livestock and foodstuffs, sank 20 miles south of here.

The ferry had sailed from the Irrawaddy delta town of Hounda when it hit a sandbank. Officials said 145 bodies had been recovered and 55 others were missing.

Kidnappers release Rome doctor

Rome. — Dr Luigi Amodio, aged 35, a Rome doctor kidnapped two months ago was freed at the weekend after a payment of £350,000.

He was abducted on January 21 by four men who entered his clinic posing as patients. The fate of nine other people kidnapped in Italy this year remains unknown.

New security chief

Khartoum. — Mr. Omer Muhammad Tayeb, Sudan's security chief, was named first vice-president on Sunday by President Nimeiry. The post had been vacant since General Abdul Hamid Khalil was dismissed in January as part of a purge.

Mother seeks spy to track killer

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, April 12

The mother of a murdered South African academic has flown to the Seychelles in the hope that one of seven alleged mercenaries captured after November's abortive coup may be able to shed some light on the death of her son.

Mrs. Jane Turner, whose son, Dr. Rick Turner, was murdered while serving a five-year government banning order, wants to question Mr. Martin Dolinchek, a self-confessed South African spy. The murder has never been solved.

Mr. Dolinchek, who has claimed he is a member of the National Intelligence Service, the successor to South Africa's Bureau for State Security (Boss), faced a

departmental investigation after Dr. Turner, a Natal University lecturer, was shot dead at his Durban home in January 1978.

He went to answer a knock at the door late at night and was killed by a single shot fired through a front-room window. The killer has never been traced. Mr. Dolinchek was cleared of any involvement at the departmental inquiry.

Mrs. Turner has flown to the Seychelles to follow up claims made by Mr. Arthur McGiven and Mr. Alexander Lambert, two alleged Boss defectors, in London and Stockholm, that a renegade Boss agent may have killed Dr. Turner. Mr. Dolinchek, is expected to give

evidence for the state in the Seychelles trial of the alleged mercenaries.

The trial of the seven, including one woman, was due to begin tomorrow but was postponed to June 16 in the Seychelles Supreme Court in Port Victoria today. Chief Justice Earle Seaton said that by then it was hoped that the trial in the Natal Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg of 43 of the mercenaries on charges of air piracy under South African law should be completed.

The Pietermaritzburg trial is due to resume on April 20. Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare, the group's leader, and 42 others have pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

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FALKLANDS CRISIS

Argentina fails to delay OAS crisis session

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, April 12

The 30-nation Organization of American States (OAS) has agreed to go into special session here this evening on the Falkland Islands crisis.

Earlier the OAS delayed the session for the second time in four days to allow American mediation attempts a chance to resolve the dispute.

There was a mood of cautious optimism in Washington today that the shuttle diplomacy by Mr. Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, could prevent an open confrontation between Britain and Argentina over the islands.

However, while there was hope that shooting in the South Atlantic could be avoided, it was recognized that finding a permanent solution to the 149-year dispute over sovereignty was much more difficult.

American officials were uncharacteristically silent about the proposals which Mr. Haig was understood to have taken from Buenos Aires to London, fearing that leaks to the press at this stage could jeopardize his delicate mission.

Sources said the broad terms of the plan being considered by Mr. Haig would fall within the scope of Security Council Resolution 502 and could include:

An Argentine withdrawal and return of the islands to British administration.

The possible deployment of an international peacekeeping force on the islands while a permanent solution is being worked out.

Mrs. Jeane Kirkpatrick, the United States representative at the United Nations, pressed the more hopeful mood prevailing in Washington during a television interview yesterday when she said: "There is a reasonable likelihood that a last-minute sort of resolution may be found to the crisis which will at least avoid war or bloodshed between the two parties."

Several factors have contributed to the more buoyant mood prevailing in Washington. It is felt that the extension of Mr. Haig's mission means that Britain and Argentina are interested in a face-saving compromise which can avoid open hostilities.

Actions and statements by the Government in Buenos Aires are also taken as a sign that the Argentines, surprised by the strength of the British response to the island's seizure and the tough measures taken by Britain's main allies, want a negotiated settlement.

Similarly, officials have noted the relatively moderate tone of statements emanating from Buenos Aires. For example, Mr. Esteban Lakas, the Argentine Ambassador to Washington, appeared on

television today saying his country was very hopeful about a settlement and that Argentina might consider a truce while talks continue.

The British side has been less compromising, but again officials believe that the tone of remarks made by Mr. Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, on British radio and television during the week-end indicated that the British also were keen to see the dispute settled peacefully.

One remark he made has attracted particular attention. Asked about the British insistence that a settlement be acceptable to the Falkland residents, Mr. Pym suggested that their attitudes may have been altered by the trauma of the invasion.

Officials noted that a previous British plan to cede the islands to Argentina and then to lease them back for a certain number of years had failed largely because it had been opposed by the islanders.

Sir Nicholas Henderson, the British Ambassador, appeared on two of the main television networks' morning shows today, restating the British case and pointing to the large grain trade which Argentina enjoys with the Soviet Union. Other members of the embassy staff have also been appearing on other television and radio programmes.

One of them, Mr. Christopher Crabbie, was asked about the islands for Britain: their oil potential, their fishing resources or their strategic value. He replied: "The most important thing for us is that they are British."

Mr. Alexander Haig flew out of a clear blue sky to land at Heathrow airport at 5.42 am, catching several United States Embassy aides and reporters unaware (Our Foreign Staff writes).

His aircraft was originally expected to land at 6.20 am. He looked exhausted when he made a short statement to waiting reporters on the tarmac, telling them that he had brought with him "ideas which have been developed on the basis of United Nations Security Council Resolution 502".

He then sped off along deserted Easter Monday streets to the Churchill Hotel in Portman Square near Marble Arch in the large black Chrysler which he uses on trips to London. After freshening up and eating breakfast he set out for Downing Street where he was greeted at No 10 by Mrs. Margaret Thatcher 9.28 am. The Secretary of State, who looked less tired than when he arrived, and Mrs. Thatcher, who was wearing a business-like two-piece grey suit, exchanged greetings for the benefit of reporters without their customary smiles.

Just before Mr. Haig arrived, Mr. Francis Pym crossed Downing Street from a Foreign Office with a polite "Good Morning".



Walking the olive branch . . .

Inhospitable islands

Life is tough, even for Land Rovers

If British troops have to land in the Falkland Islands they will find a country which is less hospitable than the people, and one hardly designed for military operations.

The pitted 800-mile coastline provides plenty of inlets for beaching parties, provided that they can steer clear of the matted, rubbery seaweed called kelp which festoons the flat shores and explains the islanders' sobriquet of "kelpers".

But the same inlets are among the assorted hazards which make overland movement arduous and slow, particularly for the islanders themselves who, for an island community, own very few boats. The fact that they are not natural sailors may have something to do with the surrounding seas which are always rough and, to the east, quickly acquire a depth of 100 fathoms.

The water is shallower to the west where the South American continental shelf stretches from Argentina, and the narrow strait dividing the islands is only about six fathoms. But at no point and at no time do the Falklands resemble holiday islands in the sun.

There is a wry saying which the locals reserve for visitors: "If you don't like the weather just stay around for 10 minutes and it should get worse."

There is little snow or frost, but plenty of rain. Winds blow at an average of 20 miles an hour throughout the year and while there are calmer periods some of the time there are stormier seasons too. At this time of

the year there are about five gales a month.

The roads in Port Stanley, where about half of the 1,800 islanders reside, are full of potholes.

Although the terrain is mainly flat, soldiers on foot would have to negotiate ravines with mud at the bottom.

Once a week, when the weather is what passes for fine, a light seaplane might land near one of the country settlements with mail. Otherwise, islanders communicate with each other by radio, exchanging family gossip over the air as their main recreation. The constraints placed by the Argentine garrison on their use of radios are thought to be among the restrictions they will most resent.

The runway at Port Stanley is a fairly rudimentary airstrip. Still, troops landing on the Falklands might find life there soft and easy if they have already visited South Georgia, 800 miles south-east, where conditions are sub-Antarctic, with icebergs rather than seaweed cluttering the shore and the mountaintops rarely visible.

All this awaits troops once they have reached the islands. Getting there can be still worse. One naval officer described a voyage from Montevideo to Port Stanley, on which the weather was so bad that his ship was two days late on a four-day trip, as among the most testing he had ever made.

Henry Stanhope

Only 10% against the use of force

Overwhelming support for the Government's stated Falklands policy and repugnance for the loss of life it might involve are contrasted in the following responses in a poll conducted last Thursday by Opinion Research for London Weekend Television's Weekend World programme.

Support for diplomatic means backed by force (figures represent percentages):

Strong support 61
Quite strong support 18
Neither support nor oppose 11
Quite strongly oppose 5
Strongly oppose 5

Support a blockade, lasting at least six months:

Support 75
Oppose 19
Don't know 6

Support for sinking Argentine Navy:

Strongly support 48
Quite strongly support 10
Neither support nor oppose 10
Quite strongly oppose 10
Strongly oppose 12

How many British forces' lives would you be prepared to see lost?

None 67
Under 100 7
Under 1,000 26
Whatever it takes 2
Don't know 6

Would you regard many islanders killed as a price worth paying?

Worth the price 31
Not worth the price 51
Don't know 18

If the islanders were prepared to accept Argentine rule rather than see their lives put at risk:

British should nevertheless use military action 18
British should negotiate 58
British should abandon claims 19
Don't know 5

Voting intention:

Conservative 37
Labour 37
SDP/Liberal Alliance 26

Task force put on war footing in tropics

From John Witherow on board HMS Invincible April 12

Captains of several Royal Navy ships were meeting on board HMS Invincible today to coordinate exercises and bring the fleet to full readiness for war.

The captains of Invincible and the other aircraft carrier Hermes held a council of war last week but this latest meeting will include commanders of the other frigates and vessels in the task force.

Reviewing the situation, one high-ranking officer said: "The programme continues this week with more advanced and more coordinated exercises between the various ships. As each day goes by these efforts are more coordinated."

Among the scheduled exercises are feigned attacks by the carriers on one another and these may well now include defensive operations by the missile-carrying frigates.

Unconfirmed reports on the BBC radio news of signs of a diplomatic solution to the crisis were meanwhile greeted with some scepticism and a "wait and see" attitude.

"I'm cautiously optimistic," the officer said. "But as far as we are concerned, we press on and continue preparing for what the Government wants us to do."

Preparations on board the Invincible on Easter Monday against attack were the most intense since the anti-submarine carrier left Portsmouth over a week ago.

The use of smoke canisters, thunderclashes and "scare bombs" in addition to a simulated air attack were designed to add an air of realism.

A klaxon over the tannoy at 9 am and the statement: "Action stations, action stations. Assume NBCD State One. Condition Zulu" announced the start of a four-hour exercise in which five enemy aircraft were said to be launching an attack.

The Tannoy announced that the ship's Harrier fighters had been scrambled to meet the aggressors and had put several "in the water" but one attacker had slipped through and fired an Exocet missile hitting the ship.

Firefighting teams using breathing apparatus had to make their way down darkened passageways filled with smoke as one-pound scare charges, normally used to deter divers, were dropped overhead to add realistic sound effects.

The Tannoy continued to announce the outbreak of fires elsewhere in the ship and the firefighting teams, watched by umpires, had to get there as fast as possible.

Commander Anthony Probert, the second-in-command, who first joined the ship, just before we sailed, described the exercise as "pretty severe" and said the crew would get the idea of the sort of damage the carrier would receive in action. Preparing the ship to withstand attack as best as possible is treated extremely seriously and one senior officer added: "There are many documented incidents of ships which didn't get it right and sank as a consequence, and here are others which got it right and were saved. The programme has been quite excellent. The flying has come together extremely well. They've pulled their act together and indeed advanced in their state of training."

He said that flying off the old type of carriers had been an especially "nerve-racking and high-tension business" but the Harriers could land across the deck and did not always force the carrier to head into the wind during take-off. "It is a new era and a nice one," he added.

"We exercise all the time and start off in a very good state."

World viewpoint

Chileans weigh up Soviet connexion

Five-column headlines in Chilean newspapers on the Falklands dispute have emphasized the country's concern about the situation and the possibility of war (Florencia Varas writes from Santiago).

Newspapers and magazines have extensively analyzed the situation over the long Easter holiday, and the conservative daily *El Mercurio* has suggested that the Soviet Union might become directly involved.

In its political analysis the paper stated that the unpredictable diplomatic moves of Señor Nicanor Costa Méndez, the Argentine Foreign Minister, implied a serious break of that country's traditional links with the West and an approach to foreign powers which opened the way to foreign influences in the hemisphere.

El Mercurio commented that Argentine counter-moves had reached an extreme of suggesting that Soviet naval forces would intervene in support of the Argentine occupation of the Falklands.

The latest Argentine governments had had the economic power needed to amplify and diversify their foreign relations and to win the confidence of many countries. "They have made those nations forget that (Argentina) has violated international law, disregarding

the decision of the British Crown in the Beagle arbitration and procrastinating in the case being mediated by the Pope."

"One might overlook the offensive conduct of disregarding the signature and seal of Her Majesty on the document containing the decision which recognized the Chilean right to the islands in the Beagle Channel . . . but it is not possible to condone the illegal occupation of the Malvinas nor

dismiss political and juridical reaction in the face of the facts"; the paper said, affirming that the two issues were related.

Argentina was forgetting that the Pope had been waiting 16 months for the Argentine answer to his official proposal on the southern dispute with Chile.

Argentina had also forgotten that it refused World Court arbitration in the Falklands dispute and that it threatened war in 1978 if Chile sought arbitration at The Hague.

Other Chilean newspapers have expressed concern regarding the economic implications and impact on Chilean foreign trade of a war zone near its borders.

Chilean political analysts agree that Chile should act with extreme caution in order to capitalize on the event and to avoid errors of consequence.

Moscow: Brickbats for London and for Bonn

The Russians yesterday stepped up their attacks on Britain over the Falklands, accusing the Conservative Government of being unable to assess the international situation realistically and banking after imperial greatness (Michael Binyon writes from Moscow).

The Soviet Union also strongly denied that the Russians were seeking advantage for themselves in the conflict and denounced Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, for saying on Saturday that the Soviet Union was encouraging Argentina in an act of violence.

Pravda's London correspondent, in his first substantive report on the affair, said the British Government was showing "an amazing heedlessness of the just demands of the peoples of the developing countries". He said Britain had stubbornly refused to "implement United Nations resolutions on the decolonization of the Falklands and was deliberately delaying negotiations with Argentina."

The paper said the military and diplomatic stir going on in London was being accompanied by a "noisy chauvinistic campaign" in the British press with attempts to prove from opinion polls that the majority of the population supported military confrontation.

It said there was now full military cooperation between Britain and the United States, making the South Atlantic into a full-scale conflict between a developing country and the global strategic interests of the imperial powers.

Meanwhile, Tass said the Americans were pursuing their own interests in the affair, which could strain the situation in Latin America even further. It said many British politicians and organizations were demanding that the Government renounce the use of force in settling the dispute.

In its sharp criticism of Herr Genscher, Tass said his accusations were untrue and he was supporting imperialism by trying to reestablish colonial control in the islands using gunboat diplomacy.

Argentina is the Soviet Union's biggest trading partner in the Third World, and the Russians have expressed concern that the British naval blockade of the islands might disrupt vital Argentine exports of grain and meat to the Soviet Union. Soviet support for Buenos Aires has grown noticeably warmer in the past few days as the Russians have grasped the dimensions and implications of the conflict.

Tokyo: Suzuki 'refusing to impose sanctions'

Mr. Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, has replied to Mrs. Thatcher's request for full Japanese support against Argentina in the Falklands Islands dispute, according to a Foreign Ministry spokesman (Reuters reports from Tokyo).

The spokesman refused to disclose the contents of Mr. Suzuki's letter but Kyodo, the Japanese news agency, said he had refused to impose economic sanctions against Argentina. He was quoted as saying that Japan's position was that the dispute should be solved at the United Nations.

Earlier yesterday Japan warned Argentina that relations between the two countries, especially economic links, could be damaged unless Argentine troops were withdrawn from the islands in accordance with a Security Council resolution.

The warning was given by Mr. Yoshio Sakurachi, the Japanese Foreign Minister, to Señor Gabriel Nuncio Oliva, the Argentine Ambassador to Japan, ministry officials said.

A spokesman said Mr. Suzuki's letter would be delivered by the Japanese Embassy in London, and a copy was given to Sir Hugh Cortazzi, Britain's Ambassador to Japan.

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Mediation by UN more likely

By Our Foreign Staff

As politicians and diplomats continue to feel their way towards a Falklands settlement, the possibility of a United Nations role in an eventual solution appeared to increase yesterday.

Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, was due back in New York last night after a telephone appeal early on Sunday from Mr. Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State. Mr. Haig called from Buenos Aires before leaving for London.

Señor Pérez de Cuellar said that if Mr. Haig's diplomacy failed, "I hope we will find other ways. The United Nations has many ways of acting." He did not spell out any specific proposals but it is possible that United Nations peacekeeping role might be needed in the Falklands as part of a settlement.

Señor Pérez de Cuellar's reticence was reflected among most United Nations members, who are reluctant to put forth proposals while Mr. Haig's mission continues. One exception is Peru, which has urged an immediate truce of 72 hours by both Britain and Argentina to allow breathing space for a settlement.

Yesterday President José López Portillo of Mexico who supports the Argentine claim to the islands but opposes "the use of force in settling international disputes" what-ever grounds were given to justify it, said that Argentina has a right to "decolonize" the islands.

He proposed a settlement "in line with the law". Señor López Portillo was referring to a United Nations resolution of 1965 which, he said, recognized "the right of the Argentine Republic to decolonize the Malvinas Islands (Falklands)". However, the resolution also upholds the islanders' right to a decisive voice in this issue.



The men in charge: Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, Commander-in-chief Fleet, and his staff yesterday at HMS Warrior, Northwood, Middlesex. Left to right: Vice-Admiral Peter Herbert, Major-General Jeremy Moore (Major-General Royal Marines Commando Force); Admiral Fieldhouse; Vice-Admiral David Halifax (Chief of Staff to C in C); Air-Marshal Sir John Curtis (AOC No 18 Group, RAF); and Rear-Admiral Peter Hamersley (Chief of Staff, Engineering).

P & O prepare bill of millions

By Nicholas Timmins

P & O, which is likely to present the Government with a bill for several million pounds in compensation when the Falkland Islands crisis is over, said yesterday that adult passengers and children deprived of cruises have been very understanding over the Government's requisitioning of their ships.

"We have had no complaints at all directed at us," a spokesman for the shipping line said yesterday. "People appreciate our position and have been extremely understanding."

The 3,000 or so passengers due to go on cruises on the Canberra up to June 11, which have now been cancelled, have been offered the choice of a later booking on the Canberra, a refund, or a cruise on the Sea Princess, a luxury 28,000-tonne cruise

ship providentially brought to European waters from Australia for the first time, prior to Canberra being requisitioned. It is due to start sailing from Southampton in mid-May.

Its holidays are appreciably more expensive than those on Canberra, but while passengers will have to pay more if they transfer, P & O is offering discounts of between £50 and £200 on the normal price, depending on the length of cruise, if that option is taken.

Less lucky are children who have lost educational cruises on the Uganda. The 940 children on the current cruise are due to dock on Naples today, losing four days of a 14-day trip, when they and the 315 adults on board will be flown to Garwick, allowing the Uganda

to be converted in Gibraltar to a hospital ship.

They are being offered money back pro-rata for the lost days, and the Uganda's next cruise on April 17 has been cancelled. "For the children it is bad news," a P & O spokesman said. "The Uganda is the only ship of its kind in the world and is usually booked a long time ahead". P & O will decide this week how much further ahead to cancel cruises, and will work out what space may be available on future cruises as an alternative to refunds.

The requisitioning of the roll-off ferry the Elk has meant that P & O has had to re-route cargo through its other ports.

The shipping line said it has still to agree terms with the Government for the requisitioning of the ships.

OIL SHOWS LITTLE PROMISE

Washington, April 12. — Offshore oil exploration in the vicinity of the Falkland Islands has not disclosed any major reserves, according to a report today by Petroleum Information International, an oil industry publication.

In 1975 a United States Geological Survey report estimated the area's potential could total between 40 million and 200 million barrels of oil, but there has been little exploration, according to the weekly newsletter.

It said the most successful well in the area was drilled last year by Esso, 130 miles north-east of Rio Grande on the tip of Argentina. The well, one of 13 drilled by Esso, produced 3,000 barrels of oil a day but was rated non-commercial and abandoned.

Reuter.

502 مائة الف

Britain's drink problem and the rivals who think they can cure it, by Caroline Moorehead

Are you drinking too much? How would you know if you were? If you can answer yes to two or more of the following, you have good cause for anxiety.

- 1 Do you need to drink to give you confidence: are you the person who drinks before you go to the party?
- 2 Do you drink more than you did when you are alone, particularly when you are depressed, miserable or worried?
- 3 Do you start drinking earlier and earlier each day?
- 4 Do you find that you drink embarrassingly quickly and have finished your drink long before those around you?
- 5 Do you order yourself a double when the rest of the party are drinking single, or do you order yourself a quick extra drink while collecting an order from the bar?

- 6 Do you order two bottles of wine when three of you sit down to lunch?
- 7 Do you have an uneasy feeling that you are drinking too much; that you no longer have control over your drinking; that you can no longer take it or leave it?

- 8 Do you feel shame when you remember behaviour after a drinking session?
- 9 Do you conceal from your spouse or friends the amount you drink?
- 10 Do you have time off work because of drinking, or has your work performance suffered because of alcohol?
- 11 Do your family and friends express concern over the amount you drink?
- 12 Have there been family quarrels because of your drinking?

- 13 Are you becoming difficult, irritable or testy after drinking?
- 14 Have you had an accident because of your drinking?
- 15 Has your sexual drive and ability suffered because of your drinking?
- 16 Do you find that your memory is getting worse? Have you ever had loss of memory after a heavy drinking session?

The unacceptable side of 'just one more drink'

"Being sober is fun" says a poster that hangs by the entrance to the offices of the anti-alcoholism group, ACCEPT, in part of what was once London's Western Hospital. Underneath two men are gazing out, laughing hilariously. The problem is that growing numbers of people each year don't find it much fun, preferring to risk the many psychological and physical disorders that come with alcoholism (liver damage, loss of memory, cirrhosis, hepatitis, heart illness and so on) to doing without drink.

It is now thought that there are 500,000 dependent drinkers in Britain alone with a further million to 1.2m with serious drinking problems. The consumption of drink has in fact risen so dramatically throughout the world in the past 10 years that some doctors now speak of alcoholism as an epidemic, possibly even a cyclical one which, according to one analysis, is likely to peak in 1990. No one knows why the world has turned to drink: certainly the relative drop in cost of alcohol plays an enormous part, but so, say the experts, have advertising, extended licensing laws and the availability of alcohol in supermarkets.

Some aspects of modern alcoholism are particularly striking. Women, low drinkers until 10 years ago — except for at some moments during the past century — are now rising sharply. Alcoholism, which was five times more prevalent in men than in women, is now only twice as common.

Alcoholics are also getting younger. Drinking among the young has not been very marked this century, except in New York where the Bellevue Hospital records for the turn of the century show

large numbers of teenage alcoholic inmates) and until recently Alcoholics Anonymous had virtually no young members. Their most recent survey, however, shows 11.2 per cent under 30. ACCEPT says that its clients' average age has fallen from between 40 to 60 five years ago to 25 to 37 today.

Where can an alcoholic go? As recently as 15 years ago a patient with a serious drinking problem would be offered an inpatient bed in which to dry out. If he refused to take it he was considered "insufficiently motivated" and shown the door. Since then, partly because of the influence of American research, and the feeling that six weeks in hospital does not teach people to cope with their normal lives sober (and turns them, instead, into "treatment junkies"), the emphasis has now swung towards skilled out-patient day care.

Here an alcoholic (the word alcoholism has in fact largely been abandoned in favour of the less perjorative sounding "alcohol misuse" or "dependency") is not merely helped to give up drink but undergoes a wide and supportive treatment of psychotherapy, designed to teach him to live without depending on drink. Heavy drinking, say the experts, cannot be viewed on its own: it has to be understood and treated in the context of the many physical, legal, marital and emotional problems of which it is part.

No doctor today questions the need for thorough counselling. Where there is disagreement is over the issue of abstinence. Must an alcoholic give up alcohol for ever? Yes, says the bulk of the medical profession: there is no return to safe drinking. No, say a few fans of

Controlled Drinking, pointing to former alcoholics surviving on two whiskeys a day. These reply the abstinence school, are exceptions, and probably not genuine addicts in the first place. Controlled drinking has a place — but only among people who have not yet become dependent.

Outside the medical services, running alongside and treated by them with a mixture of awe and disregard, are Alcoholics Anonymous, the vast, sprawling, godly organization which started a whole method of mutual help tactics, which have turned out with hindsight to be nothing other than respected psychological principles. Members are taught not to feel guilty, to set themselves small goals and to build up their own self esteem.

There is a newer and as yet tentative move towards prevention. ACCEPT, part of whose funding comes from industry, is run by an American management consultant called Charles Vetter. He has devised an early warning screening service for some of the 200 firms on his books, and sets out to catch about-to-be alcoholics before they have grown so dependent as to lose their jobs. He is not helped by the inherently hidden nature of the problem in that alcoholics are extremely loathe to declare themselves such until the point of no return has been passed.

Whether or not, as some doctors suggest, the epidemic is slowing down, vast efforts are now beginning to be made to check it. In France, there is a stylish advertising campaign promoting the beauties of a healthy, drink-free life, and in New York today the smartest drink is said to be Perrier, ice and lime.



HOW IT ALL TOTS UP

- In Britain we are drinking: 2 times more beer, 3 times more wine, 5 times more spirits than 20 years ago. In 1978 as a nation we spent £7500m on alcohol — more than on fuel and light and nearly as much as on clothes and shoes.
- Of the estimated 800,000 accidents that take place in homes each year, 65 per cent are caused either totally or largely by alcohol.
- Conviction for drinking and driving in England and Wales doubled between 1971 and 1978.
- 20,000 people are admitted to psychiatric hospitals annually for alcoholism. This has risen 25 times in 25 years and now accounts for 10 per cent of the total.
- Women are now drinking more than they did and problem drinking among women is approaching the male rate.
- The amount of alcohol consumed is the important factor: drinking only one type of alcohol; not mixing the grape and the grain; and other rules are irrelevant, but the type of drink may alter the effect of the hangover.
- Women will develop symptoms of liver damage earlier and are less likely to show improvement when drinking is discontinued.
- Over-indulgence in alcohol results in damage to the nervous system, the heart, the liver, the gastrointestinal tract and the sexual organs.
- Moderate to heavy drinking can have an effect on the unborn child.
- After subjecting the brain to heavy alcohol for an unreasonable time, it will show atrophy, producing personality changes, such as irritability, aggression, paranoia, sloth and irresponsible behaviour. In the advanced stage of mental deterioration, patients may lose their memory completely, become demented and make up fantasies to compensate for failure to remember reality.
- Liver failure is difficult to spot in its early stages and can only be detected by laboratory investigations. The first sign may be a rapid falling off of alcohol tolerance and patients will find they require smaller and smaller quantities of alcohol to become drunk.
- The commonest sign of chronic alcoholism is gastritis, giving rise to nausea and vomiting in the morning.
- Alcohol results in poor sexual performance — dryness in women and impotence in men.

Abstinence or control?

Of the two main schools of treatment for alcoholism which suffers from an appalling confusion of terminology — abstinence is the dominant one. Research has shown overwhelmingly that drinkers who are heavily dependent on alcohol to survive in day to day life can never successfully switch to "social" drinking. Any compromise invariably leads to heavy drinking. The only ultimate cure is to stop altogether, having learned to live happily without the need to drink.

Within this school there are: **□ Inpatient** Alcoholics Dependence Units, of which there are 26 in Britain, at least one in each regional health authority. They have a total of some 700 beds and a long list of people awaiting admission. Treatment, which lasts three weeks to three months, includes various kinds of group therapy.

□ Outpatient treatment, such as: (i) ACCEPT: a multidisciplinary team, dealing with all aspects of compulsive drinking, from the physical and psychological disorders that go with it, to providing a project for finding jobs for ex-alcoholics. Based in a wing in the now-disused Western Hospital in Hammersmith with a full-time staff of all 11 and 70 volunteers (some ex-alcoholics).

Funded 25 per cent by the DMSS, the rest of their money comes from industry and donations. Treatment, which is free, lasts one day a week for two weeks, then once a week for up to two years.

(ii) The Maudsley Hospital in South London, where 300-400 people every year are given personal assessment for their particular misuse of alcohol, then a precise and again very personal programme of how to deal with it while attending the hospital as an outpatient. **□ Hostels or "halfway" homes** run by voluntary organizations, sometimes

together with local authorities, where people live in supportive communities and have to agree not to drink. At the end of 1978 there were approximately 61 hostels providing 800 beds mostly for the chronic homes.

□ Alcoholics Anonymous, founded in 1935 in America by a New York stockbroker and an Ohio surgeon, now has over one million members in 104 countries. Only requirement for membership is a desire to stop drinking and an understanding to remain sober and pass the AA message. Despite assertions to the contrary, has a strong Christian evangelizing image. Members adhere to 12 traditions and follow 12 steps, many of which have a reference to some greater "power".

Controlled Drinking is a fast-growing alternative to abstinence. It is a highly controversial school which argues that alcoholics can be taught to return to "sensible" drinking. Success rates questionable for all but drinkers who are not actually addicted to alcohol.

Drinkwatchers is the only controlled drinking programme running in Britain which attempts to catch heavy drinkers before they become dependent alcoholics. First group formed in September 1981. Clients are screened, then given a medical check up at Charing Cross Hospital, which is taking part in the experiment.

If deemed suitable, they are put on a one evening a week, for 12 weeks, programme in which they are taught to be aware of the alcohol content of drinks; to keep a drinking diary and to set themselves goals (less than three pints of beer a day or 6 glasses of wine); to master new skills (sip rather than gulp, alternate soft drinks with alcoholic ones; dilute generously; order half rather than full pints); to handle social pressures without relying on drink. Treatment costs £2.50 per session.

THE ARTS

Galleries: John Russell Taylor in Spain, Paddy Kitchen in London

A painter who never ceases to astonish and delight

Television: Chance to reflect

"In the depths of a mirror, a tiny figure in blue, and behind him another, just visible in red, looking out at us... One is a self-portrait, but we don't know which. There is a secret weapon available to documentary-makers of the traditional sort, and it is called good writing. Nothing else could have sustained David Thompson's quick-paced, almost art-historical will of the wisp in *A Mirror in Time* (BBC2). The Arnolfini marriage was just the start of the puzzle, which quickly revealed itself to be of the kind that scholars find satisfyingly insoluble. Hints, possibilities, comparisons, coincidences were all we had to piece together "the extraordinary story of the brothers who changed the capabilities of painting".

The story did not seem extraordinary, presumably because Thompson signally failed to piece it together. "There's so little evidence for what Van Eyck's art was like in the 1400s that we have to guess what kind of art he may have looked at..." Was this tall brown house his? When did he marry? Where was he born?

We were shown a map-monde which might possibly have resembled one he painted for a duke. We were shown a naked bride — seen in a mirror as part of a painting which was itself a detail of a painting done centuries later by someone else. Once, goaded by endurance by intractable fact, Thompson resorted to critical ju-jitsu: if a painting seemed out of character, that was because we underestimated his range.

Very nicely put.

El Greco de Toledo

Museo del Prado, Madrid

El Toledo de El Greco

Hospital de Tavera/Iglesia de San Pedro Martir, Toledo

The extraordinary thing about El Greco is that, the more you see of him, the more extraordinary he becomes. Somehow you never get used to him, and, just when you think you have at least got his measure, he always manages to pull some further surprise on you. No, do you get excited even given his propensity for repeating his favourite compositions (or perhaps they were the favourites of his patrons) over and over again, there is always some new twist, some new insight, which keeps you ready for yet another series of *Apostles*, yet another *Holy Family* or *Expulsion from the Temple*. I can speak with particular feeling on this point because I have just been undergoing a total blitz of El Greco in Spain: not

only the ambitious Spanish-American exhibition El Greco de Toledo, credibly said to be the biggest and best ever, which is on at its first venue, the Prado, until June 6 (after which Washington, Toledo, Ohio — obviously! — and Dallas), but also the large counterpart exhibition in Toledo until June, El Toledo de El Greco, and the obligatory visits while in Toledo to El Greco's house and the Cathedral, and to *The Burial of the Count of Orgaz*, now admirably conserved and shown in an air-conditioned annex to the Church of San Tome.

If that did not bring on a severe attack of aesthetic indigestion, I do not know what would. And yet the astonishment is continuous and abiding. We all know, for example, that El Greco is supposed to be so unbalanced by modern. But even when you know that, the actuality of a painting like the large *Prospect and Map of Toledo*, with its boldly sketched bird's-eye view of the city, the brusque dramatic force, shortened figures in the foreground and the angels tumbling arbitrarily about the sky, is breathtaking. If it had been painted yesterday we would all be delighted, but nobody would be surprised. The same, exactly, goes for Washington's wondrous *Laocöon*, a mysterious, dramatic and quite natural-

seeming composition (for all its proto-baroque intricacy) set, yet again, against a stormy view of Toledo. And as for the bold abstraction of the *St. Peter*, which is said to be the last painting he painted in the first decade of the seventeenth century? The great advantage of the Prado show is that it allows one, as never before, to chart for oneself the route by which El Greco arrived at this extraordinary conclusion. The great advantage of the Toledo show is that it gives one a clearer insight into the artistic world into which El Greco stepped when he settled in Toledo, just four centuries ago, how he found it and how he left it.

Like many great artists (though not necessarily all), El Greco got more interesting as he got older. The very earliest paintings in the Prado show are in fact quite unremarkable — even the *St. Peter*, which is the *Temple* (before 1570), which has already most of the compositional elements so familiar from later versions, such as that in our own National Gallery. Everything is still a bit awkward and tentative, the composition disturbingly (because, it seems, unintentionally) lopsided, and the general impression is of something

vaguely in Veronese country, such as hundreds of minor masters of the day might have produced. Even when we get up to his painting, as skilful as the *Mary Magdalen in Penitence* of 1580-85, which is already recognizable as an El Greco in its vertical elongation and its boldly expressionistic background, there is still something conventionally saccharine about the face and the attitude.

But by this time he had settled in Toledo. To judge by the numerous works of Juan Correa de Vivar, the most important figure of the previous generation of Toledo painters, showing in the Toledo exhibition, it cannot have been much of a challenge: Correa is a perfectly respectable painter, but though he died in 1566 he could be a full century earlier than even early El Greco in style. Obviously El Greco must have been of an obsessively independent disposition, and the benefit of being in, by European standards, something of a backwater must have been that he could do what he liked, develop in his own way without regard to what might be going on elsewhere, and impose himself on a public which had relatively little to measure him by.

Which he did with a vengeance. You would be

hard put to it to find anything as bold and simple and uncompromising in conception as the monumental *St. Peter*, which is said to be the last painting he painted in the first decade of the seventeenth century. And one of the world's great paintings. Also in the Toledo show you can see one of the most wonderful *Baptisms*, and some sculptures by El Greco, including a complex figure-composition very like something from one of his paintings, only in three dimensions, and a very peculiar pair of naked (rather than nude) figures supposed to be of *Epimenides and Pandora*, which even at this distance of time take one aback with their immediacy, intimacy and vulnerability.

And I have not even mentioned the portraits. Like everything else, they get stronger and more vivid as El Greco gets older. The later ones, like that of *Fr. Hortensio Fair Paracico*, not only speak with unparalleled directness across the centuries but manage impeccably the always precarious balance between achieving a degree of formal monumentality and preserving a true feeling of the man within the formal trappings. When El Greco's grandees are worldly, we know it when they are holy, we believe it. Though even the most beautiful of all *Saint Sebastians*.

You still have to go to Toledo to see *The Burial of*

the *Count of Orgaz* (too large or too fragile, presumably, to travel), which for all its familiarity in reproduction remains overwhelming in the original. And one of the world's great paintings. Also in the Toledo show you can see one of the most wonderful *Baptisms*, and some sculptures by El Greco, including a complex figure-composition very like something from one of his paintings, only in three dimensions, and a very peculiar pair of naked (rather than nude) figures supposed to be of *Epimenides and Pandora*, which even at this distance of time take one aback with their immediacy, intimacy and vulnerability.

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The inescapable awareness of bodily self

Frida Kahlo and Tina Modotti

Whitechapel

"The art of Frida Kahlo is a ribbon around a bomb", summed up André Breton after visiting her in Mexico in 1938. The bomb contained passion, pride and intolerable pain, and the bright ribbon was painted with an husband's intensity. While her husband, Diego Rivera, developed his celebrated murals depicting the entire history of Mexico, Frida Kahlo exposed her interior life and made surreal X-rays of her heart.

Her self-absorption was, to a great extent, dictated by her physical condition. At the age of 17 she had a severe road accident, which left her unable to walk for three years, and accounted for around thirty operations before her death in her mid-forties. Confined so often to bed (where, indeed, she first started to paint), she could seldom escape awareness of her body. At its most torment-

ing, this produced work like *The Broken Column*, in which she saw herself half-naked, a ruptured stone column in the fissure where her spine should be, and her torso bound by surgical straps while her flesh, including the face and breasts, was lightly pierced with scattered nails. But any notion that this image might seem a bathetic echo of a Renaissance St Sebastian or crucifixion is removed by Kahlo's stance and expression. The exhibition is dominated by her strong, mysterious face. Both in the complex, surreal compositions, and the more straightforward self-portraits, her thick eyebrows, which met in the middle like a child's drawing of a raven in flight, seem to dramatize the challenge in her eyes.

Intensely aware of her own appearance, she concealed her deformity and emphasized her Mexicaness by wearing Tehuana costume and heavy jewelry, in some of the paintings these decorations are as much the subject of the picture as the woman herself. The tender side of

her nature perhaps showed most in her treatment of animals and plants. In one self-portrait a spider monkey's arm encircles her neck, and in *The Chick* a newly-hatched bird is dwarfed by a vase of blue flowers over which spiders have spread their webs, among which caterpillars and a cicada lurk. It was, however, her relationship with Rivera that engendered the most memorable paintings. Her portrait of them together two years after their marriage — she is demure, he uneasily posed — has an ingenious air, which makes the impact of *A Few Small Snips* and *Self-Portrait with Cropped Hair*, painted later, all the more shocking. The first represents her feelings after Rivera was unfaithful to her, and shows a man making random incisions into a woman's body with a pair of scissors. The second was painted after he left her for a time, and shows her sitting defiantly in a chair, wearing a man's suit, her long black hair in shreds across the floor.

These are not stunning paintings in a painterly sense, but they are

stunning both as images and as a method of relating intense passages of autobiography. Although Kahlo received no formal training, she soon developed a technique that entirely suited her subject matter and which has much more impact than the style of the naive painters she superficially resembles.

Sharing the upstairs gallery at the Whitechapel (until May 2) with Kahlo is an exhibition of photographs by Tina Modotti, an Italian whose nomadic life included long spells in Mexico. The formal, classical style of photography which she learnt from the American photographer Edward Weston was extended but never rejected, during her involvement with Mexican politics. Rivera and Orozco commissioned her to record their murals, and she remained in Mexico for several years, photographing both human subjects such as *Misery* (two derelict women) and *Hands of a Puppeteer* and geometrical compositions of emblematic subjects, in *Banana-Lier*, *Guitar and Corn-cob*. They are very fine photographs indeed.



Kahlo's defiance in 'Self-Portrait with Crocheted Hair'

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BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT



Target for Sunday: that elusive reader in the middle

INTERNATIONAL

UNITED STATES

The biggest sale of Federal oil and gas drilling rights in the United States history will take place in Alaska in Fairbanks on May 26 when bidders will be offered 10-year leases on 212 tracts totalling 3.5 million acres. The first sale last January involved 59 tracts covering 1.5 million acres.

General Motors workers' narrow acceptance of a 2 1/2-year concessions package may not be able to save the top American car maker from further labour trouble because it is obtaining fresh efforts to obtain further concessions at many of its plants.

JAPAN

Japanese private sector machinery orders, excluding ships, rose 30.6 per cent in February to a seasonally-adjusted 747,000 yen (£1,674.15m) from 572,000 yen in January, when they fell 6.2 per cent from December.

Japanese corporate bankruptcies in fiscal 1981, which ended last month, fell 4.5 per cent to 17,397 from a record 18,212 in fiscal 1980, but this was the third highest annual total.

Mitsubishi Motors announced it would provide information on controlling parts inventories and production, to Chrysler Corporation of the United States.

Nissan Diesel Motor Co. has concluded a long-term contract to supply American Motors Corporation with diesel engines from mid-1982.

SAUDI ARABIA

Saudi Arabia could announce a cut in oil production ceiling of 500,000 barrels a day this week to help Nigeria hold the Opec pricing line, according to the Middle East Economic Survey.

ITALY

Italy had a trade deficit of 2,931,000 lire (£1,260.6m) in February, compared with deficits of 1,510,000 lire in January and 1,530,000 lire a year earlier.

MARKETING AND ADVERTISING

By Tom Douglas

The advertising business would like to see the success recreated on a Sunday, not least because for many years there has been a monopoly in the middle of that market. Only one paper has been available to advertisers between the Sunday Express and the "naughties" as the Mail on Sunday's advertising agency, Satchi and Satchi Garland Compton, has dubbed them in its trade advertising. That is the Sunday Express, which though highly successful over many years is now felt by many advertisers to be unfashionable, with an ageing readership.

Already advertisers have booked more than £2.25m of display advertising with the paper, and that is without even having seen a dummy issue.

Within the first two weeks of the offer, over 150,000 Mail readers had put in their orders and John Winnington-Ingram, managing director, is confident that by the day of the launch the newspaper will have more than 300,000 Mail readers safely under its belt.

The rest of the £3m advertising campaign is just beginning. Television commercials and posters are telling people that The Mail on Sunday is on its way, and over the next three weeks there will be any number of television programmes and radio interviews featuring Winnington-Ingram and Bernard Shrimley, editor, as Associated Newspapers brings to a head its campaign to ensure that everyone in the target market is aware that a new Sunday paper is to be born.

For the advertising industry, the launch of any major new publication is an event, but this particular paper has greater goodwill going for it than most. Advertisers love a winner and the Daily Mail has been a success in anybody's terms since its relaunch as a tabloid in 1971.

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For the advertising industry, the launch of any major new publication is an event, but this particular paper has greater goodwill going for it than most. Advertisers love a winner and the Daily Mail has been a success in anybody's terms since its relaunch as a tabloid in 1971.

MARKETING AND ADVERTISING

By Tom Douglas

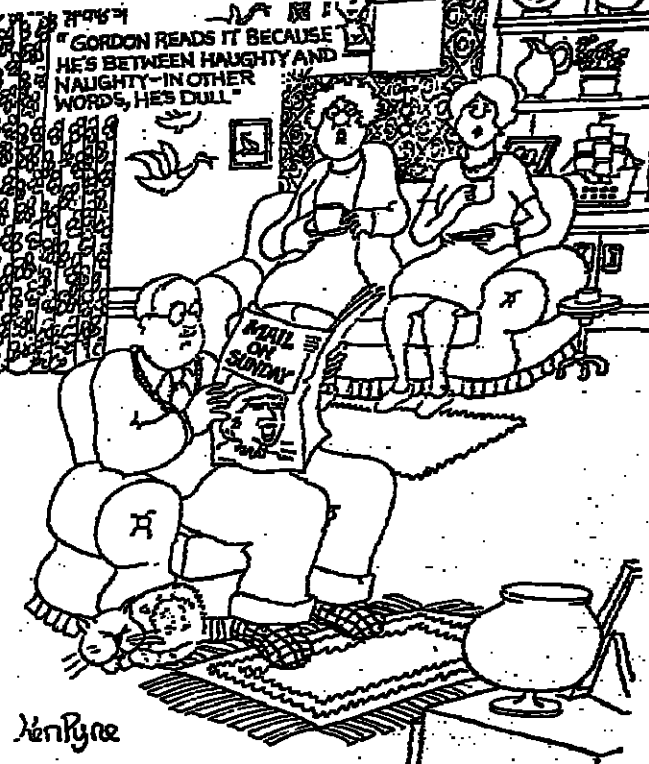
The advertising business would like to see the success recreated on a Sunday, not least because for many years there has been a monopoly in the middle of that market. Only one paper has been available to advertisers between the Sunday Express and the "naughties" as the Mail on Sunday's advertising agency, Satchi and Satchi Garland Compton, has dubbed them in its trade advertising. That is the Sunday Express, which though highly successful over many years is now felt by many advertisers to be unfashionable, with an ageing readership.

Already advertisers have booked more than £2.25m of display advertising with the paper, and that is without even having seen a dummy issue.

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Lenkyne

It is unlikely to be able to print more than 1 1/2 million copies even if it wanted to. The reason is that for many years Associated Newspapers has printed the Sunday People on contract for Mirror Group Newspapers. It has now persuaded The People to move its production into a single building, leaving room free for the Mail on Sunday, but it has been a real squeeze. For the first 13 weeks of the paper, when circulation is bound to be abnormally high as readers sample the new paper, it has acquired extra capacity in Manchester.

This will mean it can print up to 2 million copies if necessary, but only as a short-term measure. Running out of copies, of course, is a problem most publishers would like to have but not everyone believes it is a problem that will affect the Mail on Sunday. "I think it may well have a difficult time," says Tony Gatward, associate media director of the Linas agency.

"There seems to be a feeling that it may only get a circulation of around 1 million, of which some 300,000 might be new purchasers, with 700,000 being syphoned away from the Sunday Express, the qualities and the popularity."

"The real unknown is the large group of Daily Mail readers who do not currently take a Sunday paper. Will a new paper motivate them? It may well not."

Business Editor

Uncertainties ahead

If the present round of diplomatic manoeuvring leaves the United Kingdom and the Argentine to the negotiating table without blood being shed it should provide financial markets with at least some comfort this week.

But the opening of negotiations over the future of the Falklands would not, of course, do more than lighten the clouds at present over-weighing markets. For a start there would be no automatic guarantee that the talks would run smoothly. And then, even if a settlement were concluded, it is still far from clear that the eventual terms would be adequate to secure the Prime Minister's future.

In short, markets face some awkward weeks ahead. But provided we can expect talking rather than fighting, the authorities will presumably be all out to resist a rise in interest rates unless, perhaps, it becomes clear that United States rates have nowhere to go but upwards.

Auction houses

Hard lessons

The two quoted fine art auction houses finally came down to earth with a bump last week. Christie's International announced a sharp fall in profits, and Sotheby Parke Bernet confirmed that it is, having major structural problems which will lead to a trading loss in the current year ending in August.

For most of its five year life as a publicly quoted company, Sotheby's standing has gone from strength to strength with all the attendant publicity surrounding the mega-sales — Memminger von Hirsch, the Henry Ford II Impressionist collection, the Leonardo da Vinci Codex and so on.

The investment case, which pushed Sotheby's share price up from its 150p public launch to well over 500p before troubles set in, was based on London's dominance in the international market and the commanding position the two British names occupied in the market. In addition, in a period of rising inflation, the auction houses appeared to have a built-in cushion with their prices rising in line with the steady increase in art prices.

At the same time the two houses seemed to be heading for a big jump in profits as the fruits of an aggressive overseas expansion started to ripen. And they were free from the sort of management daily problems which labour disputes and working capital requirements with which manufacturing industry has had to grapple.

So what has gone wrong? For both the houses, one of their major headaches has been if not the collapse of the international art market at least a much quieter phase than at the end of the 1970s. By their very nature the big sales are lumpy and there have been none of the really big auctions which have helped profits in earlier years. That has forced both groups back to their bread and butter business at the medium and small end of the market at a time when increasing competition in the whole market has also led them into a commission war.

The difficulties have been most acute across the Atlantic where both Christies and Sotheby's have spent heavily to cash in on what they rightly identified at the time as a boom in the North American market. But for the past year high United States interest rates have pulled the rug from under this market.

What has become apparent in the world's salerooms has been the marked emphasis of buyers on quality while there has still been a tendency for vendors to gum up the works by setting unrealistically high reserve prices.

On top of the problems in the whole market, Sotheby's has been afflicted by character defects of its own. Last week's management changes underlined what has been apparent both inside and outside the company, namely that the commercial voice has been in-creasingly pushed into the wilderness. That was fine while the chairman was a business-getter like Mr Peter Wilson, but with his retirement the group could no longer rely on getting an increasing market share.

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MARKETS ROUND-UP

Tax cut hopes and optimism for economy boost prices

WALL STREET: The Stock Market continued to move upward last week, closing at 842.94, a rise of 4.37 points for the week. The Dow Jones industrial average has been climbing steadily in recent weeks, advancing 36 points since March 22 in spite of the weak United States economy, high interest rates and poor prospects for first quarter corporate earnings.

Analysts attribute the rise to a more positive attitude by investors to the economic situation and are acting on the belief that President Reagan's projected tax cuts will stimulate the economy and that inflation is under control. Some investors do not, of course, agree.

They regard the present rise in stock prices as a bear market rally that will run out of steam about the 840 mark unless interest rates fall rapidly. But, the more optimistic note that although the Dow hit 840 last week there was still demand for equities.

Investors are likely to be further heartened this week by news, announced when the markets were closed for Easter, that the money supply rose only \$500m (£505m) for the latest reporting week. That rise, lower than had been anticipated, is interpreted to be that the Federal Reserve Bank has the nation's money supply under control and will not have to tighten its policy, a fact that could lead to lower interest rates in the coming months.

Much of the activity on the market last week was attributed to increased participation by cash-rich insurance companies, bank trust departments and other institutional investors.

Last week's trading was marked by the second biggest block trade in the history of New York Stock Exchange. Goldman Sachs handled the block of 4.5 million common shares of Houston Industries for the latest reporting week. That rise, lower than had been anticipated, is interpreted to be that the Federal Reserve Bank has the nation's money supply under control and will not have to tighten its policy, a fact that could lead to lower interest rates in the coming months.

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COMMODITIES

Copper cuts push prices up

A watershed in the gloomy metal markets was the news last week that Phelps Dodge, the second largest copper producer in the United States, was closing mines until at least the end of May. While smaller producers of the metals have been cutting production and laying off workers for several months, this is the first recorded time that such a major producer has closed mines completely. Copper prices rose sharply as a result.

Blame lies with the low level of economic activity worldwide in the motor, construction and capital goods industries. World industrial production fell by 1/4 per cent in 1980, and rose only 1/4 per cent last year.

MELBOURNE: Australian stock exchanges entered the Easter break with leading indices slipping marginally from the levels achieved in Wednesday's technical rally.

The All Ordinaries Index dropped 1.7 points, or 0.3 per cent, to 468.9, while the 50 leaders fell two points, or 0.4 per cent, to 424.1. The two indices rose 1.5 per cent, and 2 per cent in what market observers describe as a response to the Falklands dispute.

The metals and minerals listed recorded the biggest decline of the leading indices with a fall of four points, or 1.1 per cent, while the all resources dropped 2.2 points and the all industrials lost 0.2 points.

Turnover in Melbourne was \$A6.48m in a shorter three-hour trading session. Trade at the Melbourne Stock Exchange will resume on Wednesday.

BROKERS' VIEWS

A way to bottle up recession

Rediffusion is rated a "buy" by both Phillips & Drew and Rowe & Pitman. Forecasts of this year's pretax profits from the two brokers differ with Rowe & Pitman £2m lower this year at £10m.

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CAPITAL MARKETS

A jolt for the Bulldog breed

The confrontation with Argentina over the Falkland Islands has dealt a blow to the London capital markets, including the increasingly popular Bulldog bonds.

In fact, Bulldog bonds — issued in the domestic British market by overseas borrowers — were affected by the pressures of the week to about the same extent as the long end of the gilt market.

Falls at the worst were of about £3. So far, falls of only a fraction of a pound.

The number of Bulldog bonds has been steadily increasing, and three have been added this year. Issues in the Euro-sterling market have also increased this year by four. But it is the Bulldog market that banks have expected to see burgeon, because it offers the rare feature of 20-year plus maturity. There is a queue to be added to the existing 12 states and companies who are represented. Eurobond markets offer only half that term of maturity.

As the maturities are so long, and as issues are in the domestic markets, the Bank of England keeps a tight watch and that is why there has been a waiting list.

Ironically, a number of would-be issuers who turned down their opportunity last year because of the high level of interest rates, had recently indicated that because of the low rates prevailing they would like to be considered again. The figure which is generally regarded as a tolerance level is 14 per cent.

Last week, there was strong demand for the first Japanese convertible bond issue to be traded on the Swiss secondary market. This was the 5 1/2 per cent Selskio Homes — the first borrowing by the major Japanese housebuilder on the minimum transaction in trading allowed by the Bank of England — against the usual 50,000 allowed for privately-placed bond issues.

While there are short-term fears about further weakness in the Japanese markets, the Government has been making moves that will boost the domestic construction industry. Longer-term the yen levels are expected to improve, once dollar interest rates start to fall, and as lower oil prices end the recession Japanese goods demand for Japanese goods rushed to buy.

WEEKLY LIST OF FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS

Prices up

Producers now get only 74 pence a pound. Phelps Dodge & Co., therefore, expected to report quarterly losses of 50 cents to \$1 a share in the first and second quarters. Making a loss for the full year against profits of \$3.12 last year.

Last week, Hudson Bay Mining and Codelco announced closures. But the foreign producers, such as Chile, Peru, Zambia and others have yet to curtail their production significantly.

Unhappily for so many of the producers, there are equally bad markets for the byproducts such as gold, silver and molybdenum.

Sally White

Recession

Sales are 14 per cent up in the first half, with a 19 per cent rise in trading profits. Earnings is improving, and shepherds estimate pretax profits to rise from £14.5m to £20.5m in 1982 and £23.5m in 1983.

Smith & Nephew is another recommended purchase from shepherds.

Greenwells have turned their attention to Indonesian rubber production, and recommended switching from Unilever to Alaska Industries and buying Allied Corporation and Cambridge Petroleum. In the British pharmaceutical market, Glaxo is preferred to the buying list for 1982 pretax estimates up from 1981's £24m to £32.7m, and steady increases in dividends forecast.

WEEKLY LI

Stock	Price	Yield	Dividend	Price	Yield	Dividend
Albion 7 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 8 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 9 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 10 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 11 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 12 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 13 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 14 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 15 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 16 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 17 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 18 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 19 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 20 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
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Albion 37 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 38 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 39 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 40 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
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Albion 45 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 46 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
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Albion 58 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
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Albion 60 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
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Albion 67 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 68 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 69 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 70 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 71 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 72 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
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Albion 74 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 75 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 76 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 77 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 78 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 79 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 80 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 81 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 82 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 83 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 84 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 85 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 86 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 87 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 88 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 89 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 90 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 91 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 92 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 93 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 94 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 95 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 96 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 97 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 98 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 99 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100
Albion 100 1/2% Deb	60 1/2	6 1/2	100	60 1/2	6 1/2	100

Newman and King Spruce foil gamble

**From Our Irish
Correspondent
Dublin, April 12**

He failed to recover, eventually finishing fifth. His jockey, Tommy Ryan, expressed his belief afterwards that if Drumalpan had not made this mistake he would have beaten King Spruce again.

3:20 (2:21) JAMESON IRISH GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE (Handicap £20,717 3/4m)

KING SPRUCE b g Marechal-Fugate Maid (F. Camilleri) 11-8
Fathbert Friend 11-8
Ballyboy 11-7
M. Morgan 11-6
113.72 Thoscat 11-6
Royal Bond 6-1 11-5
45.26 Nrs Ferniss Gold

Warwick

HANDICAP (£2,983: 1 ½m 52yds)

ed 4-9-3	J Reed	6
JO T Marshall 4-8-13	D McKay	4
C Barclay 4-8-13	J Harter	5
THE CHOICE W Whington 7-7-11		
D Diamond D Elsworth 4-7-10	E Johnson	2
WITS (C) D Jones 6-7-10	R Hills	5
R S Houghton 4-7-7	R Sill	8
PRESENT R Hilder 4-7-7	A MacGhee	9
W. J. Jones 4-7-7	C Rutter	10
11-12-Jade And Diamond, 6 Johns Present, 8 Choice, PE Your Wils, 12 Pledges, 14 others.		
ANCIPAC (E, 223: 1m) (23)		
RY W Gorman 4-10-0	T Ives	17
(C) [Speaking 7-9-12	P Robinson	23
W J Bradley 4-11		
WAT (C) R Stubbs 6-8-9	J Field	20

SALFORD D Nicholson 4-8-2	18
ALF (D) G Blum 4-8-2	17
MTS (D) D Laing 5-5-1	11
RE M Chapman 5-0-1	12
GALLERY R Bost 4-7-1	14
RE C A Winton 7-7-10	15
ROHR (D) D Hughes 7-1-13	12
DENR (D) D Smith 8-2	8
R Lumba 5-7-8	22
IK R Lewis 5-7-8	5
RE M Chapman 5-0-1	12
IN (D) C Banstead 5-7-7	12
ALF J Sutcliffe 4-7-7	17
RE M Chapman 5-0-1	12
FRANCISCA R Bridgewater 5-7-1	10
BOY C Williams 4-7-7	21
IN M McGarry 7-7-7	15
11-1-4 McCarthy, 4 Greatest Hts. 11-2-1 Musc...	
STAKES (D) H 11-3-0 maidens	

JK W Wightman 9-0	E Johnson	3
PRN PRP Falden 9-0	M Strich	16
MIER C James 9-0	R Fain	12
RA (B) R Smyth 9-0		18
H Harwood 9-0	A Clark 3	4
CRACKER BOY D Wilson 9-0		14
W Gues 9-0	R P Elliott	7
YVES LAD W O'Gorman 9-0	T Yves	2
CRACKER D Winte 9-0	D Pinesey	7
MIER K Seidinger 9-0		10
BAMPER J Sultana 9-0	P Walderon	11
SS CRACKER D Winte 9-11	A Launbury	13
CR D Eames 8-11		10
M Sharnard 8-11	R Curant	15

The Palm Bearer, 4 Fox Salvars, 11-2 Kidzards.

Cochane - 7
Tives 1
P York 3

NEW MARKET CORRESPONDENT

5 Hagen's Bargain, 3.15 Four For
ones. 4.45 McCarthy.

AMPMON CHASE (£10,882; 2 km)

LAD (CQ) M W Dickinson 7.11-12
R Harlop 8.1-1-7 R Eastwood
N D Elsworth 9.1-1-7 J Powell
D Winter 5.1-1-7 G Brown
S D Carter 6.1-1-7 P Prescott
BOY Mrs H Houtbouck 1.4-1-7
JCGELYN C R Araylaye, 10-13-7
H Digges

T-4 News Klog, 7 Lashy Ann, 10 Straight
ones.

[illegible]

ADWIX selections

by Michael Seely


Silvernuth, 3.0 Royal Commotion,
4.0 Double Shift, 4.30 Spartan
Rambler

...and the

FINANCIAL
ANCIERE DE SUEZ
RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES
SALES JOBS OFFERED
DOMESTIC AND OVERSEAS
PUBLIC NOTICES
WANT POST?
YOUR TV
20 psc

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1	BBC 2	ITV/LONDON	Radio 4	Radio 1	World Service
<p>9.55 The Wombles. Another tale from the Wimbledon underworld (7). 10.00 Jecknor. Bernard Cribbins reads part two of The Spiral Stair by Joan Aiken (7). 10.15 Lasse in the Legend of the Coyote (7). 10.35 Why Don't You...? Children from Bristol with ideas for young people on holiday. 11.00 Close Down. 12.30 News Afternoon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. Weather prospects from Anne Purvis. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report and news headlines with subtitles. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One includes a discussion on the future role of the family in society. 1.45 The Flumps. A See Saw programme for the very young (7). 2.00 Film: The Goose Steps Out (1942) starring Will Hay. Schoolmaster William Potts is mistaken for German spy and becomes an agent for the British. 3.15 Series of Prizes from Wella Cathedral introduced by Geoffrey Wheeler (7). 3.53 Regional news (not London).</p>	<p>11.00 Play School. For the under fives. 11.25 Close Down. 3.40 Film: The Girl of the Golden West (1935) starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. A pretty saloon owner falls for a handsome, singing bandit, much to the chagrin of the local sheriff (Walter Pidgeon).</p>  <p>David Janssen: BBC 1 11.05pm</p> <p>3.55 Play School. For the under-fives (shown earlier on BBC2).</p> <p>4.20 The All New Popeye Show. Three cartoons starring the indestructible leech.</p> <p>4.40 The Record Breakers with Roy Castle and Norris McWhirter (7).</p> <p>5.05 Newsround with Paul McDowell.</p> <p>5.10 Break in the Sm. The final episode and a special rules away.</p> <p>5.35 The Perishers with the voice of Leonard Rossiter (7).</p> <p>5.40 News with Richard Baker. 6.00 South East at Six.</p> <p>6.25 Nationwide. The first of a three programme report on the training and work of the Bomb Disposal Squad. Reporter John Hitchens spent a month with the Royal Army Ordnance Corps Learning about the different kinds of bombs used by terrorists, their impact and the cost in terms of human suffering.</p> <p>6.55 Cartoon: Barney Bear in Flying Bear.</p> <p>7.05 Young Musicians of the Year. The first of a new series to find an accomplished musician.</p> <p>7.40 Q.E.D. Light Creatures of the Night. A look at some luminous creatures.</p> <p>8.10 Flesh and Blood. Drama serial about the owners and workers in a northern cement factory. Starring Thora Hird, Bill Fraser and Nigel Stock.</p>	<p>9.30 World Famous Fairy Tales: The Farmer who became a Housewife. 9.45 Wild World of Animals. Spiders (7). 10.10 Cartoon: The Three Musketeers (7). 10.35 The Paint Along with Nancy (7). 11.15 The Bubbles. 12.00 Button Moon (7). 12.10 Let's Pretend. For the very young. 12.30 The Sullivan. Drama serial about an Australian family during World War Two. 1.00 News with Peter Sissons. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 Crown Court: On the Defensive. John Harper, an Army deserter, is accused of harming a small boy. 2.00 For Christ's Sake. A discussion on the law of blasphemy between Mary Whitehouse and the Dean of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Keith Ward. In the chair is Anna Ford. 2.25 Racing from Newmarket. Brought Scott introduces the Swifham Handicap (2.30); Ladbrooke Handicap (3.00) and the Crown Stakes (3.30). 3.45 Home Sweet Home. Enzo meets an old sweetheart.</p> <p>4.15 Cartoon: Road Runner in There They Go-Go.</p> <p>4.20 On Safari in the studio with Garath Hunt and Christopher Biggins.</p> <p>4.45 CS TV - Channel 4. News, views and ideas for young people.</p> <p>5.15 The Bready Bunch. Working in an ice-cream parlour. The three Marcia much time to see her boyfriend.</p> <p>5.45 News.</p> <p>6.00 Thames news.</p> <p>6.25 Crossroads. Sharon McElaine is menaced by Eddie Lee.</p> <p>7.00 Horace. The start of a twice-weekly series about a middle-aged man with the mind of a child. Starring Barry Jackson as the unfortunate Horace.</p> <p>7.30 Give Us a Clue. Celebrity mime game between two teams - one captained by Una Stubbs, the other by Lionel Blair. Playing for Una are Liz Fraser, Denise Nolan and Victoria Wood. For Lionel Richard O'Sullivan, Lance Percival and Wayne Sleep. In the chair is Michael Aspel.</p> <p>8.00 Sorry, I'm a Stranger Here Myself. Whither Henry. This first in a new series finds a dithering Henry contemplating a return to his wife and away from the prying eyes of the Stacksy villagers.</p> <p>8.30 The Morecombe and Wise Show with guest Gammie Craven (7).</p>	<p>6.00 News Briefing.</p> <p>6.10 Farming Week.</p> <p>6.30 Today in London. Ray.</p> <p>6.45 Prayer for the Day.</p> <p>7.00 Today's News.</p> <p>7.30 News Headlines.</p> <p>7.45 The World for the Day.</p> <p>8.43 The Richard Scudlark Letters: A bundle of enigmas (7).</p> <p>8.57 Weather and Travel.</p> <p>9.00 News.</p> <p>9.05 Thursday Call: 01-560 4411.</p> <p>9.20 Astronomy.</p> <p>10.00 News.</p> <p>10.05 From Our Own Correspondent. BBC correspondents talk about the countries in which they work.</p> <p>10.30 Daily Service.</p> <p>10.45 Morning Story: "Knowledge is my business" by Brian McCabe.</p> <p>11.00 News and Travel.</p> <p>11.03 Play: "Sunday Outing" by Matthew Sweeney.</p> <p>11.33 Wildlife. A team of naturalists answer listeners' questions.</p> <p>12.00 News.</p> <p>12.02 You and Yours.</p> <p>12.27 Detective. Stories of crime and mystery.</p> <p>12.30 The World at One.</p> <p>12.35 Weather and Travel.</p> <p>1.40 The Archers.</p> <p>2.00 News.</p> <p>2.02 Women's Hour.</p> <p>3.00 News and Travel.</p> <p>3.02 Ann Veronica by H. G. Wells. A radio play dramatization (Part 2).</p> <p>4.00 News.</p> <p>4.02 Edward Elgar reflects on walking.</p> <p>4.10 The Vicar's Wife. Six women reflect on their lives in the modern village.</p> <p>4.40 Story Time: "Z for Zachariah" by Robert O'Brien, in 7 parts.</p> <p>5.00 PM: News Magazine.</p> <p>5.55 Weather and Programme News.</p> <p>6.00 The World at One.</p> <p>6.30 Brain of Britain 1982 (7).</p> <p>7.00 News.</p>	<p>7.05 The Archers.</p> <p>7.20 Medicine Now. A report on the state of medical care.</p> <p>7.50 Animal Language (11) "Repercussions: Overt and Covert" a look at the beautiful and complex patterns of birdsong (7).</p> <p>8.20 Great Gallipoli Gossip. Gallipoli of the world and the composer. Louis Moreau Gottschalk (1829-1892).</p> <p>9.05 In Touch. Magazine for the blind.</p> <p>9.30 Kaleidoscope.</p> <p>9.55 Weather.</p> <p>10.00 The World Tonight.</p> <p>10.30 And So to Bed (new series). Late night conversation and music, with Ned Sherrin.</p> <p>11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "The Ambassador" by Kate Chopin (7).</p> <p>11.15 The Financial World Tonight.</p> <p>11.30 Chamber of Horrors. Reports of the most famous groups of the past 400 years.</p> <p>12.00 News and Weather.</p> <p>VHF with 11 above except as follows: 6.25-6.30 am Weather and Travel. 6.30-6.45 am News. 6.45-6.55 am News. 6.55-7.00 am News. 7.00-7.10 am News. 7.10-7.20 am News. 7.20-7.30 am News. 7.30-7.40 am News. 7.40-7.50 am News. 7.50-8.00 am News. 8.00-8.10 am News. 8.10-8.20 am News. 8.20-8.30 am News. 8.30-8.40 am News. 8.40-8.50 am News. 8.50-9.00 am News. 9.00-9.10 am News. 9.10-9.20 am News. 9.20-9.30 am News. 9.30-9.40 am News. 9.40-9.50 am News. 9.50-10.00 am News. 10.00-10.10 am News. 10.10-10.20 am News. 10.20-10.30 am News. 10.30-10.40 am News. 10.40-10.50 am News. 10.50-11.00 am News. 11.00-11.10 am News. 11.10-11.20 am News. 11.20-11.30 am News. 11.30-11.40 am News. 11.40-11.50 am News. 11.50-12.00 am News. 12.00-12.10 am News. 12.10-12.20 am News. 12.20-12.30 am News. 12.30-12.40 am News. 12.40-12.50 am News. 12.50-1.00 am News. 1.00-1.10 am News. 1.10-1.20 am News. 1.20-1.30 am News. 1.30-1.40 am News. 1.40-1.50 am News. 1.50-2.00 am News. 2.00-2.10 am News. 2.10-2.20 am News. 2.20-2.30 am News. 2.30-2.40 am News. 2.40-2.50 am News. 2.50-3.00 am News. 3.00-3.10 am News. 3.10-3.20 am News. 3.20-3.30 am News. 3.30-3.40 am News. 3.40-3.50 am News. 3.50-4.00 am News. 4.00-4.10 am News. 4.10-4.20 am News. 4.20-4.30 am News. 4.30-4.40 am News. 4.40-4.50 am News. 4.50-5.00 am News. 5.00-5.10 am News. 5.10-5.20 am News. 5.20-5.30 am News. 5.30-5.40 am News. 5.40-5.50 am News. 5.50-6.00 am News. 6.00-6.10 am News. 6.10-6.20 am News. 6.20-6.30 am News. 6.30-6.40 am News. 6.40-6.50 am News. 6.50-7.00 am News. 7.00-7.10 am News. 7.10-7.20 am News. 7.20-7.30 am News. 7.30-7.40 am News. 7.40-7.50 am News. 7.50-8.00 am News. 8.00-8.10 am News. 8.10-8.20 am News. 8.20-8.30 am News. 8.30-8.40 am News. 8.40-8.50 am News. 8.50-9.00 am News. 9.00-9.10 am News. 9.10-9.20 am News. 9.20-9.30 am News. 9.30-9.40 am News. 9.40-9.50 am News. 9.50-10.00 am News. 10.00-10.10 am News. 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